

# OGLE AND LINCOLN—FEDERAL QUARRELS—GOLD SPOONS AND KITCHEN FURNITURE!

When the Globe gave a report of Mr. Lincoln's withering reply to Ogle, the cry of the federal press and federal orators every where was, that it was a base perversion of his remarks. When we heard that Mr. Lincoln had made out his speech himself, and was about to publish it in the Intelligence, we looked with some anxiety for it, to ascertain how far the Globe had exaggerated his remarks. Reader, you will find Mr. Lincoln's speech as made out by himself, in our columns to-day, copied from the National Intelligence. The Globe's report erred only in being too mild—it does not begin to come up to the speech itself as given to-day.

We are gratified that this interesting discussion was all among the federalists. It is a subject equal to their intellects and tastes. Mr. Lincoln, although he could not stomach Ogle's falsehoods, yet he is a high tariff, United States Bank, National Internal Improvement whig, and believes the world will go to ruin without them, and that a different construction of the constitution is despotic and horrible. It is a little remarkable that these whigs, whenever they specify and go to particulars, instantly quarrel; their only chance of getting along is, to denounce the administration by a set of general stereotyped terms suitable to all ages and all parties, as they mean nothing without proof. Let each reader examine closely this speech of Lincoln, and if the following extract, with many others, does not carry home to this Ogle a biting reproof, we are no judge of the effect of language:

"For forty years their Representatives sitting in these halls, without division in sentiment or vote, have provided the house, supplied the furniture, directed the enclosure and improvement of the ground, and required their occupation by the Chief Magistrate. The salary may be sufficient for the officer. On this point I take no issue with the member. So may the per diem of eight dollars be ample compensation for a Representative in Congress. But does the scrupulous member himself receive nothing more? I demand of him to say if eight dollars a day is not abundant recompense for the value of his labors here; and yet, does he keep his hands clean from all the perquisites of place? Has he no government stationery in his room? no Congressional pen-knives of costly extravagance at this very moment in his pocket? Has he never ordered in his lodgings the beautiful 'embossed and lace-edged note paper' and 'fancy sealing wax' for the use of any of his family, or received to his own use a distributive share of the 'spoils,' in costly editions of books printed at the expense of the treasury?"

We have seen enough of such federal economists in our own Legislature—enough to disgust any man of common honesty—and the whig Legislature of Ohio two years ago is a bright example. Ah! but Ogle never thought of his own perquisites—the public expense then in his pocket! Such men are objects of pity. Having understood that Judge McLean was particularly well here, at the late sitting of the U. S. Court to impress upon a number with whom he conversed, that he had seen gold plate at the table of Mr. Van Buren, and being satisfied himself that Mr. Van Buren had not spent one cent of the public money for gold plate, spoons, &c., we wrote to our inestimable friend, Judge Burchard, whose character is a guarantee for any thing he may say, detailing to him what we learned he had taken place, and stating the exalted character of the contest about gold spoons, &c., and how a disappointed ambitious Judge of a court could descend into the arena of the lowest and filthiest kind of politics to gratify sleeping revenge.

The following letters explain themselves, and as we expected, and as Mr. Lincoln's speech also proves, this "gold plate" turns out to be the very same used by Mr. Adams, while this same Judge McLean was Post Master General!! And only placed at that, and now seldom used, and was second-hand when originally purchased by Mr. Monroe, for his own private use, while Minister to France!!—Surely, Mr. Van Buren is unworthy of the Presidency, after this exposure, or the slanderous and infamous hunters into his kitchen closet are a little the dirtiest impostors that ever entered a political contest. These Judges of courts and bank nabobs greatly undervalue the good sense of the people of this country, when they attempt such grovelling impostures to obtain their votes.

The following letter from Mr. Smith, Register of the Treasury, puts the foul slanderers of Mr. Van Buren to the wall, with overbearing infamy upon their characters for truth and veracity. What trust can you hereafter put in any thing they may say?

Letter from the Register of the Treasury.  
Treasury department, Register's Office,  
July 29, 1840.

Sir: In compliance with your request, I have examined the accounts paid for the furniture of the President's House, and find that "no public money has been expended by the present President in the purchase of gold or gilded knives, forks, spoons, plates, &c."

I am, respectfully,  
Sir, your ob't serv't.  
T. S. SMITH.

Letter from the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Washington, July 29, 1840.  
Dear Sir: In answer to your enquiry whether President Van Buren has purchased gold spoons &c., I enclose a letter of the register of the Treasury. There

is not the least foundation for the charge—no article of the kind has been purchased, either of gold or gilded, or of silver or plated, since his inauguration.—You will see a tolerably full explanation of the matter in the speech of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, a whig, and chairman of the committee, in reply to Mr. Ogle, who made the charge—which speech is published in the National Intelligence of yesterday. There is a good deal of trumpetery about the President's House—pretty much all that has been accumulating since Washington's time. These spoons &c., which you say Judge McLean states he has seen, were purchased by Mr. Monroe for himself, and afterwards sold to Congress. They are the same articles which Judge McLean often used when Post Master General at President Adams' table, and which then may have looked like gold. If he could see them now, after sixteen years' wear, he would prefer General Harrison's silver spoons to them, otherwise his judgment would be reversed on this point by every man of sense in Ohio.

You may make any use of this letter you please. Had I time, I would reply to several other stories stated by Ogle, equally destitute of foundation. I suppose he would have charged Mr. Van Buren with purchasing Mr. Adams' old billiard table, had not Gen. Jackson ordered it off the premises when he went into the house. He might have done so with the same propriety that he charged him with all the shrubbery that was planted in the garden by order of Congress under a former President.

Yours respectfully,  
M. BIRCHARD.

S. MEDARY.

It would be an act of supererogation for us to say another word after this. There is not an honest man of any party but feels indignant at this additional outrage upon propriety and truth, of the federal party, to deceive and mislead, as they suppose, the ignorant. But the people are not all fools yet; no, not even all the whigs, if their leaders are a congregated mass of impudent impostors.

To show what straits the followers of Ogle are getting themselves into, by the omission of dates in his speech, or putting false ones, we copy the following from the Pittsburgh Mercury:  
THE CUT GLASS FALSHOOD.  
The editor of the Gazette writes where he is pinned in his wilful falsehood about the purchase of Glass from the Bakewells for the use of Mr. Van Buren. He makes a most lame and pitiful attempt to escape from his disgraceful position—says that he "did not mean to say, nor indeed did he say so."

It is a well known maxim, that the uttering of one falsehood involves the necessity of a succession to bolster it up. And here is a case in point.

The article in which reference was made to the purchase of the Glass, contains the following sentence:

"His [O's] exposition of the extravagance, and lavish waste of the people's money by the PRESIDENT EXECUTIVE, is likely to attract great attention throughout the Union." This is the very first paragraph in the Gazette's article, and there is not an allusion in it to any other President than Mr. Van Buren—not the slightest reference made to proceedings under any other administration than his. Ogle's charges of extravagance were made solely against Mr. Van Buren, and in order to give force and strength to Ogle's assertions, the Editor of the Gazette certifies to the truth of his story about the glass in these words, which he puts in *italics* to give them additional emphasis:

"The statement of Mr. Ogle is literally true, as proven by the books of the Messrs. Bakewells."

"Well, the Messrs. Bakewells were questioned, and said that the purchase of glass for the President's house had been made eight years before Mr. Van Buren came into office. So the statement of Ogle and his endorser, Craig, was proven positively false. Then comes the second falsehood of the editor, rather more timidly told than the first. He says that: 'We merely stated that the books of the Messrs. Bakewells show that such a purchase had been made of them, but it was made in General Jackson's time.'"

By the construction of this sentence the idea is conveyed that the Gazette had previously stated that the "purchase was made in General Jackson's time." This, as we have shown, is another falsehood. For no reference whatever is made to Jackson's expenditures either by Ogle or Craig, except in the comparisons of the former, showing how far Mr. Van Buren's outlays exceeded Jackson's!

We ask every man to read the Gazette's first article about Ogle's speech, and then turn to the mean and disingenuous retraction of a principal statement it contains, and say if the editor does not stand before the people a convicted publisher of foul and wanton falsehood.

It is possible, that a man who will thus wilfully and deliberately endorse and utter such threadbare fabrications, can maintain the respect or consideration of any portion of the community?

GROWING EYES—REMARKABLE PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

That excellent little luminary, the Baltimore Sun, confirms the late extraordinary case which has been travelling the newspapers, in regard to Capt. George Davis, of Somerset county, Maryland. He was born with but one visual organ, or at least there was nothing like a ball in the socket of the other. He continued in this way until he was ten or twelve years of age, when a small but perfect eye began to form in the hitherto sightless socket; it increased in size until now he can see with it clearly and distinctly. A casual observer would notice some apparent defect in his eyes, as they do not look alike,

# TRUTH IS STRONGER THAN FICTION.

The subjoined beautiful extracts are taken from a late 4th of July Oration, delivered by Col. J. V. Ingersoll at the Democratic Celebration at Columbus Ohio.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The first treasury act, as approved by General Washington, and which was one of the first acts passed during that good man's administration, was an act establishing an INDEPENDENT TREASURY, which dispensed entirely with the aid of Banks in the management of the fiscal affairs of Government. This was at a time previous to the introduction of Hamilton's plan for the creation of a great central power.—It was in the pure days of the Republic, before foreign influence had obtained so severe a hold upon us. And we have for a long time been striving to bring the Government back to those pure days of Washington. Now, after years of hard fought contests, wherein both powers and principles have been arrayed against us, we have, on this auspicious day, the news of the People's Triumph!

Democrats! The Independent Treasury Bill, proposed by WASHINGTON, has passed both branches of Congress, and is ere this, again the Law of the Land.

This is indeed a time for rejoicing.—This great achievement of the PEOPLE, vigorously opposed as it ever has been by all the secret and clandestine movements of the monied interests of both this country and Great Britain, has triumphed! Its triumph creates a new era in the history of our nation. Let all true Republicans rejoice at the passage of this measure, and at the proof of the keen and unerring sagacity of him who had the firmness, at the very threshold of his administration, to propose a remedy for what he knew to be the evils under which the country labored—a proposition which brought upon his head all the thunders of the power of MAXIM: which alienated from him friends hitherto supporting himself and his measures.

Amidst all the struggle—all the disaffection, has Martin Van Buren, the President of the United States—the proposer of this great "Bill of rights"—he who is not an honest man of any party but feels indignant at this additional outrage upon propriety and truth, of the federal party, to deceive and mislead, as they suppose, the ignorant. But the people are not all fools yet; no, not even all the whigs, if their leaders are a congregated mass of impudent impostors.

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country is there known a party avowing no principles. Trusting in no popular virtue—trampling upon the dearly cherished principles of Democracy by advising their infatuated partisans to treat an election as if it had never occurred—endeavoring by an appeal to the bayonets of hired troops to drive the people from an adherence to their principles and their rights—having a silent candidate for the presidency of the United States, who dare not before the People avow his sentiments—endeavoring to smuggle five hired tools upon the floor of Congress, in opposition to the people's will—and, finally they who but a few years since were the boasted "friends of order," and who arrogated to themselves all the morality of the land, now subvert all order, trample upon all law, and making *Hard Cider Intemperance* their political badge, are endeavoring to gain proselytes by stupefying with intoxicating drams the object of their criminal efforts. The intelligence of the People is not appealed to—their virtue is overlooked. Should such aspirants obtain power, truly may it be said, "we have fallen on disastrous times." Yes when principles is thrown to the winds, and the people are attempted to be deceived by a cider barrel, a rattle box, or a tin whistle.

# From the Philadelphia Ledger. DETERIORATION OF MORALS—LUXURY AND POVERTY.

It must be confessed that the present conditions of morals in the United States is not calculated to gratify our national vanity, and much less to justify the unlimited self-praise to which we have long been accustomed. As a people, we have undoubtedly receded from the purity, integrity, honest industry and virtuous self-denial of our ancestors; and it behooves us to consider the cause of this recession to ascertain where the fault lies, and never to rest satisfied until we have regained our former position. Why, let it be asked, is the American nation less moral than it was fifty years ago? The problem will admit of various solutions; but, there is one explanation which, in our view, carries peculiar weight, and, on examination, will be found amply sufficient to account for the results we have witnessed. As a preliminary remark, we will say that where the institutions of a country afford unequal advantages to the inhabitants, so that some may acquire vast possessions with little toil or effort, while others, by the most laborious exertions, can scarcely gain a subsistence, the natural consequence of this state of things is a deterioration of morals. On the contrary, where the same advantages are extended to all, the elements of prosperity, happiness and good morals are secured and made permanent. In the last case, instances of overgrown wealth will be more rare, and instances of extreme poverty will be comparatively unknown. But when, by means of partial institutions; which extend one arm to elevate some men to unremitted good fortune, and stretch forth the other hand to crush other men into the dust of indigence,—when, by such means, a community is divided chiefly into two classes, the very rich and the very poor, vice and immorality must prevail; for men are equally tempted to crime by excessive poverty and excessive influence. What are called the middle classes of society are always found to be the most virtuous and moral. The immoral tendency of excessive wealth is nearly the same, whether the wealth be real or ideal, substantial or merely nominal. If it affords its possessors the means of unbounded enjoyment, it will lead him to habits of luxury and excess, which are commonly destructive to the moral principle. On the other hand it is almost unnecessary to assert that extreme poverty and crime are frequent associates. No fact is more painfully urged on our daily observation. It is the pressure of want which chiefly contributes to every other receptacle where the vicious are found collected.

These circumstances understood,—when we wish to account for the moral degradation of a people,—it is merely necessary to inquire into the origin of their luxury and their poverty. On the present occasion, let us ask what has brought these two evils to their present extent in the United States? We attribute them to the same origin—a pernicious moneyed system. This it is which has enabled some to revel in the most luxurious, expensive and demoralizing enjoyments; and this it is which has sunk others to the most abject penury. That the former have conducted their riotings on insubstantial grounds is a circumstance that rather enhances than mitigates the evil result. They who have gained fortunes by sudden speculations, and not by a life of industry and care, are the very persons who are the most apt to run into extravagant and immoral courses which often effect their own ruin and involve that of many others. How many instances of this kind have come under our own observation within the short period of four or five years! People have become suddenly rich, or (what answers nearly the same purpose), they have been thought so; they have become infatuated; they have launched out in a sea of expense; luxurious living became a necessary part of their existence, and, to sustain themselves in that mode of life, they have resorted to crimes which are contributing, in no small degree, to tarnish the purity of our national character.

In the mean while, the operations of the same accursed system has been felt to an equal extent in the opposite quarter. Industry has been defrauded with the mockery of recompense; the products of

the most severe toil have often been found insufficient to furnish the means of a scanty maintenance; want and misery have ensued, and men and women have been led, nay, driven, to commit deeds of wrong, violence and infamy. The examples of the rich and the necessities of the poor have pointed to the same object. The young man who, in happier circumstances, might have been an ornament and a blessing to society, has bent to the controlling blast, and become a ruffian, a plunderer or an assassin! The maiden has sacrificed her vestal innocence to support a pitiable existence! Examine vice in every shape, trace it to its source, and the strongest probability is that its origin has been such as we have described. The aggregate immorality of individuals constitutes the immorality of nations; and on a proper investigation of the facts, we can scarcely be at a loss in tracing out the causes of our national backslidings.

# THE PRESENT CONTEST DETERMINES WHETHER CORPORATIONS SHALL SERVE OR RULE US.—THE STRUGGLE IS DESPERATE.

The leaders of the whig party well understand that if the Democracy succeed in the approaching Presidential election, and retain their ascendancy in the State Governments, they will be able to carry out the reform they have begun in the currency and financial affairs of the country,—a reform, which, when tested by its results, will so strongly commend itself to the public mind as to resist all efforts against it. On the other hand, they as well understand that if they succeed, they can plant themselves so firmly upon the necks of the people, by the establishment of a National Bank and other kindred measures, that no party can hereafter be successfully brought to bear against them. Considering, then, the great end which they are hoping to attain,—the subjugation of the political and pecuniary interests of the country to their permanent control,—with prospects of success, at least, not desperate in their own estimation, and with a knowledge, too, that this is the crisis of the paper money power,—that now it must be forever dethroned or permanently fixed upon the country,—and considering, too, the reckless, unscrupulous character of those leaders—who, we ask, can doubt the intensity of the struggle which we are approaching? Democrats are you prepared for it? ready and armed, on all points, to meet and resist the rancor and falsehood,—the bribery and oppression, by which that contest will be characterized,—prepared with reasons and facts, with which to support the weak and encourage the timid, and fix home upon your enemies, the guilt of tampering with the currency destroying the credit, and trifling with the interests of the community? If so, well; but if you rely upon your usual exertions, confiding in the justice of your cause, you may wake from your apathy in defeat, with your country enslaved.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.  
"The 'whigs' have pretended that Harrison's merits are now undervalued by his opponents, while in former days they were duly appreciated. They have triumphantly asked, 'What was said at the time?' Alluding to the time when (they say) Harrison was in his glory. The following from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal of Nov. 13, 1811, will answer the question of whiggery about 'what was said at the time!'"

"The news by yesterday's mail is not of the most pleasing character. The army under Gen. Harrison has been surprised and butchered by the Indians. Why were they surprised? After all the experience we have had of the art and treachery of the Indians; after the examples of Braddock, and Harmer, and St. Clair—why were they surprised? Because their commander wanted foresight—the first requisite for a General. He could write childish letters to Governor Scott, and he built a fort!—Yea, with an army of 950 men, he suffered that army to be surprised in their shirt tails! in sight of the prophet's town, and butchered by three or four hundred Indians, headed by the very same Indian, to whom Gen. Harrison declared in one of his letters to my dear Governor Scott, he would 'now give an opportunity of proving whether he was as good a warrior as he pretended to be a saint.'"

The Presidential and State elections will take place in the following States at the times specified.

State	State elections.	Presidential elections.	No. of electors.
Maine	Sept. 14	Nov. 2	10
New Hampshire	March 10		7
Rhode Island	April 15		4
Vermont	Sept. 1		10
Massachusetts	Nov. 9		9
Connecticut	April 6		8
New York	Nov. 22		23
New Jersey	Oct. 13		2
Pennsylvania	Oct. 13	Oct. 30	30
Delaware	Nov. 10		3
Maryland	Oct. 9		9
Virginia	April 23		8
Ohio	Oct. 13	Oct. 10	31
Kentucky	Aug. 13	Nov. 2	15
Tennessee	Aug. 6		19
Indiana	Aug. 3		9
Illinois	Aug. 3		9
Michigan	Nov. 2		3
Missouri	Aug. 3		9
Mississippi	Nov. 2		9
Arkansas	Nov. 2		3
Louisiana	July 6		3
Alabama	Aug. 3		9
Georgia	Oct. 5		3
N. Carolina	Aug. 12		15
S. Carolina	Oct. 12	By Legislature.	11

Edward Evans, convicted for the murder of John C. Ritter, at Sandusky, has been sentenced to be executed on the 30th September.

It is supposed that the population of Iowa Territory will not exceed 50,000.

# SHOCKING DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The London Examiner has received a letter dated 10th of the month, Coote-Hill, county Cavan, which paints the present suffering of the Irish poor in frightful colors far beyond the reach of any pen to describe, or any tongue to utter.—"The facts I am about to state as to causes that have led to the present alarming and frightful state of human suffering in this large parish are simply these—1. The whole rental of land, with the exception of a few hundred acres, is sent to England to absentee landlords. 2. With the exception of my own family and one more, there are no resident gentry; of course no employment except what our two families can give. The linen trade, from which the poor derived their principal support has much declined. The fuel, from the wet summer, has been lost to the poor. A species of potato, called lumper, which as they yield a large crop, the poor farmers were induced to plant; even in a good season it is a bad variety, and unwholesome potato, planted in England for cattle, but unfit for human food. These lumper potatoes were dug out with a quantity of wet clay; in this state they heated and fermented in the pits; and you have not a farmer who would give them to his pigs.—The consequences of living on this deleterious food are now too apparent; a slow epidemic fever has begun its course among our suffering poor, which the medical men say will end in a bad typhus. From the storm of the 7th of January, 1839, most of the thatch of the cottages was blown off; the wet summer made straw decay; the eaves of the houses let in rain on the mud walls the cabins are built with; and, in several cases, the walls fell inward, crushing to death, or maiming for life, the wretched inmates,—in a very recent case just reported to me, so many as three men and two women!" This account is from the Rev. A. Douglas, rector of Drumgook, soliciting the benevolence of the English public towards the sufferers.—Sat. Cour.

# SILK CULTURE HEREABOUTS.

The Germania Telegraph says that there are about two millions of worms now feeding at Mr. Physick's, Highfield Cocoonery, in that borough, and that should the foliage warrant it, he expects to feed three million more.

Mr. Pearce's operation at Mount Airy, are very large. Mr. Ripka's establishment, on the Delaware, is feeding three millions. Col. K. Smith has, at his place, two millions five hundred thousand. Mr. Osler's Cocoonery is feeding great numbers. Besides these, there are numerous smaller establishments of from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand each, which, in the aggregate, form a large quantity. This is the only kind of silk operations that ever should have existed.—Every pound of raw silk will at once command cash.—Alex. Messenger.

# TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

A contract has been made by the Post Master General for a steamboat and rail road line from New York to Boston, via New London, Norwich and Worcester, with a car on the Norwich and Worcester rail road, arranged as a travelling post office for a clerk of a department, for receiving and assorting the mails.

It is stated in the Express that when the arrangement contemplated by the contract shall have been perfected, at least two hundred post offices will receive their mails from New York twelve to twenty-four hours earlier than they now receive them. The mail leaves New York daily, Sundays excepted, at five P. M., in the steamboat Charter Oak and Norwich, and from Norwich is carried by rail road to Worcester and Boston. The mails through Great Britain, on the railways, are carried in the way above described, and the bags are left and received at the several post offices, by the operations of machinery, without the cars stopping a single moment.

A SWARTZWUTER.—A celebrated boot-blackening manufacturer cleared out from New York, recently, cheating his creditors to the amount of \$20,000. His name is Mynehard Ptoler. He has gone to Germany. When on board the vessel, he sent letters to his creditors taunting them with their inability to catch him, and boasting of his ruse.—Sat. Cour.

The Boston Mercantile Journal says: The writings of Washington Irving abound in pictures, which, for delicacy, taste, and truth, are not surpassed by any writer in the English language.

# SHOCKING MUDDER IN BRUNSWICK, MAINE.

Mr. Nathaniel Melcher, of Brunswick Me., was killed by his son, Levi Melcher, (who was in a state of insanity,) on the 20th inst. His skull was beaten in by a pitch fork, and died immediately. The murderer was arrested and taken to Portland next morning; but in consequence of some informality in the proceedings of the Justice before whom he was taken, he is to be returned for further examination. Mr. Melcher (the father) was 75 years of age—the son about 33.

It is computed that the number of Germans who have arrived at St. Louis via New Orleans, during the last year, does not fall short of 4000. Many of them bring specie, and all of them industry and economy.

By the statement of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, it appears that in 1834, there were 506 banks in the nation—these have been constantly increasing, and in 1840, the banks are 901. Specie funds in 1834, were \$26,000,000—in 1840, they are \$3,000,000. In 1834, specie \$44,000,000—in 1840, \$3,000,000, &c. &c.

"The news from Cassin, by the way of England, it is stated in the Express, has given the holders of Texas New York gear encouragement, and some of them are holding for an advance of ten per cent. The stock of Texas on hand is, however, abundant for present wants.

During the last 3 years there have been enlisted with New York, for the U. S. Army, 906 Americans, 811 Irishmen, 178 Englishmen, 143 Germans, 28 Frenchmen, 53 Poles, 117 Scotchmen. Of the whole number 653 were laborers, 139 clerks, 154 musicians, 7 doctors and 5 lawyers.

"I came off with flying colors," as the painter said when he fell from the ladder "with paint all over his thumb."

The man appointed to take the census in Pawtucket, N. H., experiences, so says the Gazette, the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the ages of the girls, none of whom plead guilty to over twenty—In one family he found no less than nineteen, all between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four.